



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The recommendations are marked not so much by novelty as by sanity: improved and uniform legislation, the promotion of greater efficiency among employees, reduction of hours and raising of wages, residential clubs on a self-supporting basis, closer co-operation among existing organizations for social betterment, far-reaching studies as to the effects of different occupations on health, and better recreational opportunities. The work has been well done and the findings and recommendations should be extremely valuable. Moreover, the very fact that such a study was made prerequisite to a program of work should save the National Board from any criticism of superficiality or sentimentality, but, best of all, should go a long way toward insuring the best results with as few mistakes as possible.

THOMAS J. RILEY

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS

---

*Where Shall She Live? The Homelessness of the Woman Worker.* By MARY HIGGS AND EDWARD E. HAYWARD.  
London: P. S. King & Son, 1910. 8vo. Pp. viii+216.

This volume contains a great deal of extremely miscellaneous information—a very general chapter by the second of the two collaborators on “The Woman Worker of Today,” a very general account of the housing problem with a description of the homes in which sweated women work, an account of the “living-in system” which victimizes the shop assistant, a review of the “housing accommodation available for . . . girl clerks, typists, etc., and those engaged in the ‘professional’ occupations,” and, finally, a series of chapters dealing with women who are destitute or degraded, unemployed or unemployable, and who have been forced to seek refuge in common lodging-houses or the casual ward of the workhouse. The subtitle of the book is misleading for it is the destitute woman rather than the working woman with whom the writers are chiefly concerned. There are six chapters beginning with chap. iv, “The Workhouse and the Casual Ward for Women,” which deal with the classes of women who resort to lodging-houses, many of them vagrant women of the streets, and the kind of accommodation they find there. Different aspects of the common lodging-house are dealt with and lodging-house law is discussed. There are also

chapters dealing with municipal lodging-houses for women and some of the recently established "private lodging-homes."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the book disappoints the reader by failing to give any satisfactory treatment of the housing problem in its relation to the working woman's difficult problem of living on a small and precarious wage. Such a discussion to be fruitful must carefully separate different grades of women workers and all workers must again be separated from the unemployables, the permanently destitute, and the degraded. Only confusion results from an attempt to treat this problem as if it were identical for large and unrelated groups of women who have nothing in common except the fact that they work. Even if the discussion were confined to the group, say, of those employed in industrial occupations and alternative employments, many lines of discrimination would necessarily have to be drawn even within the group.

The present volume will be of interest in cities where the project of a municipal lodging-house for women is engaging attention. There is, as Mrs. Higgs points out, in every city a stratum of women just above the workhouse "struggling hard for self-maintenance in which, by every possible means, the community should encourage them." A safe and temporary shelter such as the properly conducted municipal lodging-house supplies will often prevent the irreparable downfall of women who may easily be kept self-respecting and self-supporting. It is this problem to which Mrs. Higgs has primarily devoted herself in her courageous investigations, her writings, and her very practical work in the establishment of some women's lodging-homes in Lancashire. It is to be regretted that this book did not come from her alone and deal with this single problem.

EDITH ABBOTT

---

*On the Inheritance of the Diathesis of Phthisis and Insanity.* A statistical study based upon the family history of 1,500 criminals, by CHARLES GORING, M.D., B.Sc. London: Dunlan & Co., 1909. Pp. 28. 3s.

This is one of the studies in national deterioration made by the school of Professor Karl Pearson in University College, London. It illustrates the value of utilizing the materials in public institutions of charity and correction for social statistics to supplement